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When Governor Cox Answers
Whether He Is Wet or Dry.

RICHMOND P. HOBSON, one of the
preeminent Democratic dry leaders,
who fought with W. J. BRYAN in the
San Francisco convention against a
wet platform, a wet ticket, a wet boss
control, a wet anything, has demanded
by telegraph from Governor Cox an
immediate statement as to where he
stands on the question.

It is a specific question and an
unqualified challenge which Hobson,
in the name of the Democratic dries
of the United States, puts up to Gov-
ernor Cox in part as follows:

"The Democratic convention de-
clared nearly two to one against a
plank favoring even the home man-
ufacture of the mildest alcoholic bev-
erage. Ninety-nine per cent. of the
population of America lives in States
that have ratified the Eighteenth
Amendment without reservation.

"Could you give me a clear state-
ment of your being opposed to an in-
creasing alcoholic content? This would
save to Democracy millions of voters
who hold this question above party
success."

Now, it is only being fair to Gov-
ernor Cox to say that he ought to
have a few hours in which to come
out of the intoxication of his nomi-
nation before being required to answer
this cold water question or to enter
into any public discussions. But it is
only being frank and honest with Gov-
ernor Cox to remind him that the an-
swer to this question is awaited by
thirty millions or so of American
voters.

The way he got his nomination, the
position, the purpose and the work of
those who engineered it have forced
this prohibition issue into the fore-
front of Governor Cox's campaign.
He cannot run away from it. He can-
not dodge it. He cannot straddle it.
To the straight, specific question as
put by Hobson he must give the
voters, both the wets and the dries, a
straight, specific answer.

Of course Governor Cox realizes
what a deadly proposition BRYAN and
HOBSON, in behalf of the majority
dries of the Democratic party, have
put up to him. The reason MURPHY
voted his delegates for Governor Cox
all the way through is that there are
wet spots in MURPHY's backlist. The
reason NUGENT voted his delegates
for Governor Cox is that there are
wet spots in NUGENT's territory. The
reason BRENNAN voted his delegates
for Governor Cox is that there are
wet spots in BRENNAN's State. The
reason TOM TAGGART voted his dele-
gates for Governor Cox is that there
are wet spots in TAGGART's neck of
the woods.

It was the reason MURPHY and
NUGENT and BRENNAN and TAGGART
gave Governor Cox virtually all the
votes he had through ballot after
ballot. It was the reason MURPHY and
NUGENT and BRENNAN and TAGGART
stood by Governor Cox in the light
hours and in the dark hours of their
desperate convention battle for the
wets. It was the reason MURPHY and
NUGENT and BRENNAN and TAGGART
went the limit for Governor Cox. It
was the reason MURPHY and NUGENT
and BRENNAN and TAGGART finally
nominated Governor Cox, to the stupe-
faction of the Wilson leaders, the hor-
ror of the millions of dry Democrats
and the amazement of the country.
And after the convention it is the
reason the wets here, there or where-
ver they may flock are still torch-
light parading over the nomination of
JAMES M. COX by MURPHY and NUGENT
and BRENNAN and TAGGART.

So whatever answer Governor Cox
gives he is going to be between the
devil and the deep blue sea. As the
wets nominated him to get the wet
goods and get them straight, he can-
not unqualifiedly, definitely and irrev-
ocably forsake them without forfeit-
ing whatever advantage they were
expected to be to him in the wet ter-

ritory. But unless his answer goes
dry, and dry 100 per cent., he cannot
satisfy the millions of Democrats who
will accept that and nothing less from
him. If while trying to satisfy the
dries he whippers a single syllable out
of the corner of his mouth to the wets,
if he only tips them the proverbial
wink, he will be lost at once and for-
ever with the dries.

And so the country waits for Gov-
ernor Cox to speak.

Who Is the Forger of San Francisco?

From the subjoined specific declara-
tion in *Harvey's Weekly* for July 10,
1920, we take it that the identity of
the Forger of San Francisco is known
to at least one of the able contributors
to that periodical:

"The platform makes the lying
pretense that those words [Senator
Lorimer's article in the *Forum*]
written in December, or in November,
1918, after the armistice, and
therefore were applicable to the Knox
resolution.

"The fact is, as the inventor of
the lie knew, that they were pub-
lished in June, and presumably writ-
ten in May, five or six months before
the armistice."

Obviously, without knowing the
Forger of San Francisco, the author
of the article in *Harvey's Weekly*
could not possess the information on
which the second sentence of our
quotation is based; and we assume
that in good time the scoundrel's name
will be disclosed.

Meanwhile we adhere absolutely to
our opinion that neither CARL
GLASS, chairman, nor any other mem-
ber of the Democratic Committee on
Resolutions deliberately concocted
this falsehood concerning Senator
Lorimer, which taints the whole fabric
of the Democratic party platform.

Has the Unconstitutionality of the
Wilson Treaty Been Overlooked?

The recent letter of Judge JENKINS
concerning what he regards as an
insufficiently exhibited aspect of
President Wilson's attempt to merge
our national Government in an inter-
national supergovernment is the oc-
casion of the subjoined request from
Mr. A. G. SULLIVAN of Farmingdale,
Long Island:

"I have just noticed a letter in
your paper of July 1 signed by
Judge JAMES C. JENKINS of your
city, in which he points out clearly
the lack of constitutional power in
either the President or the Senate to
enter such a League of Nations as
Mr. WILSON has tried his best to
foist upon the people of the United
States.

"I have read many speeches by
prominent Senators and others, but
do not remember their bringing out
and emphasizing this point as clearly
as the Judge does. I have read from
time to time with much approval
many of your excellent editorials in
THE SUN and *THE NEW YORK HERALD*
against the League of Nations, but
do not recollect any article on this
important phase of the subject. I
should be pleased to see and read one
in your paper at an early day."

Perhaps this suggestion makes it
proper to refer our correspondent to
THE SUN's remarks on the subject
on December 29, 1918, soon after Mr.
Wilson's first landing in Europe
from the George Washington and
months before the exact contents of
his forthcoming covenant were known
to anybody. We quote from what
was then said in these columns about
the constitutional obstacle to the
merging of national sovereignty and
independence of action in any form of
supernational control:

"To our present participation in
an effective scheme of world police
there is in the fundamental law a
concrete obstacle which seems to
have attracted little or no attention
on the part of those who have con-
sidered the subject from the various
angles of approval or doubt.

"The position of the United States
in this respect differs from that of
some other Powers where strict lim-
itations are not imposed on executive
or legislative action by the text and
spirit of a written constitution.

"For the employment of the armed
forces of the United States and the
expenditure of money in the Treas-
ury produced by the taxation of our
citizens for police intervention in a
quarrel between two foreign nations
against neither of which we have
direct cause of war, and in the ab-
sence of a declaration of war by us
against one or both, there is no war-
rant in the Constitution—no warrant
whatever, expressed or implied."

After pointing out the essential dif-
ference between such joint operations
as our advance upon Peking along with
the British, the French, the Japanese
and the Germans at the time of the
Boxer troubles, or our latest entry
into Mexico, or our occupation of
Coblenz during the armistice, and,
on the other hand, our participation
in a systematic organization for the
repression of strife concerning us
only to the extent of a general and
altruistic desire for universal peace,
THE SUN went on to say:

"For coercive operations of the
other sort, as, for example, to settle
a dispute between the Poles and the
Lettles, or to quell a war between
Rumania and Bulgaria—for inter-
vention in such a case not merely
with good offices but with armed
force as an incident of international
police duty, our Constitution bestows
no authority upon the Executive or
upon the Congress.

"The power to declare war is
vested in the Congress alone. Not-

ing less than an amendment of the
Constitution by the regular process
can transfer to any external au-
thority any part of this sovereign
function. It cannot be done by any
treaty or series of conventions. A
treaty may be held to override a
statutory enactment, but it cannot
possibly be held to override a con-
stitutional provision or limitation, or
to remove any of the restrictions im-
posed by the Constitution, or to add
one iota to the powers already con-
ferred by that instrument upon the
Federal Government.

"If a treaty could do this, then our
form of government could be revolution-
ized in many particulars, without a
reference to the required vote of the
States, merely by the concurrent
action of the Executive and two-
thirds of one house of Congress.

"Any plan, therefore, for our en-
listment in a world police, subject to
assignment to military and naval
duty by another authority than the
Congress of the United States, re-
quires an amendment of the Consti-
tution, if the Constitution continues
to be valid and respected."

We know no better way of com-
piling with our correspondent's re-
quest for *THE SUN* and *THE NEW YORK*
HERALD's opinion of the constitu-
tionality of Mr. Wilson's scheme of
international supergovernment than to
reprint this utterance of more than
a year and a half ago. So far as
the "heart of the covenant" is
concerned, so far as Mr. Wilson's
insistence upon unilateral ratification
is concerned, so far as Mr. Wilson's
demand for a "solemn
referendum" is concerned, there is
no need of any change in the fore-
going expression of our opinion on
the question of constitutionality.

We are sure that what Mr. SULLIVAN
correctly describes as "this im-
portant phase of the subject" has
been steadily in sight hereabouts since
the discussion began eighteen months
ago. It has at no time been a ques-
tion merely of the inexpediency or
undesirability or even the fatuity of
the President's proposals, but of their
impossibility under the fundamental
law. We are speaking now of *THE*
SUN and *THE NEW YORK HERALD*.
We are almost equally certain that
the same central fact has never been
lost to sight for an instant by the pa-
triotic Senators who have resisted and
defeated Mr. Wilson's unexampled
attempt to make a new Constitution
by making an unconstitutional treaty.

Curiously Based on Gold and on
Production.

If proof were needed that the Fed-
eral Reserve Board has become a
cloistered tribunal of deflation theo-
rists Governor HARDING's letter to the
National Canners Association sup-
plies the evidence. The letter shows
that the board feels under no obli-
gation to solve the national problem
save that of dropping words of wis-
dom now and then for the edification
of the banking fraternity.

To the working bankers of every-
day finance, each according to his
lights, desires or necessities, is re-
legated the task of making practical
decisions on what are or are not es-
sential loans. A banker whose insti-
tution may have investments in this,
that or the other industry, service or
security is placed in the position of
choosing whether he shall be a sen-
timental hero, slaughtering his own,
or a financial outlaw, protecting his
own. The fact is nobody under such
circumstances could justly or wisely
define a non-essential loan.

The board thought high discount
rates would cause the banks to dis-
criminate in making loans. What
the high money rates have achieved
has been to build up a harmful sys-
tem of favoritism by which the banker
is compelled to protect his own cus-
tomers or interests, essential or non-
essential. The borrower who needs
money for productive purposes might
as well shout up a tree as to try to
borrow money unless he has a friend
at court.

Only last week the business world
was assured by the board that money
conditions were improving, and the
implication was given that the mea-
sures taken by the board itself had
caused the betterment. This might
have passed without visible refuta-
tion had not the Bank of England
reserve ratio dropped suddenly to 8½
per cent., compared with 15.42 per
cent. the week before.

July settlements and window dress-
ing by the banks to show good cash
balances caused the Bank of England
reserve ratio to decline. Now it
snaps back to some 12 per cent. No
doubt it will return soon to its more
normal post-war level of between 15
and 25 per cent. But the fluctuation
serves to throw into strong relief the
contrast between the veteran bank
science over there and our green and
callow experimentation here at home.

It is at least a puzzle in economy,
if nothing else, to anticipate perma-
nent improvement in the money mar-
ket here when the gyrations of the
Bank of England reserve indicate an
insatiable demand for money the
world over. This demand for money,
however, should not be taken as an
omen of a money shortage. There is
no shortage of money, but there is a
world shortage in the supply of pur-
chaseable things.

In this condition of affairs the Eng-
lish bankers, who know and practise
the astute rules of business, are en-
davoring by every known device to
increase the supply of purchaseable
things. The English bankers ignore
the reserve ratio almost entirely so
long as they know that the money put
out is being used to finance produc-

tion. Come from where it may,
America, Europe or Asia, an increased
supply of commodities will eventually
bring down prices, thus enabling the
retirement of the surplus currency.

Our policy is to set the law and
the watchdog over the gold reserve,
no matter what the circumstances,
and keep the gold behind our cur-
rency at 40 per cent. If prices go
up and require more money to finance
increased production such additional
money can be permitted only if we
acquire additional gold out of the
ground or from other nations to keep
up the 40 per cent. reserve.

By this stroke we hand control
of our money market to the English
banker. If he desires funds to finance
an industry here essential to England
he will send us one, ten or fifty tons
of gold. It may be taken for granted
that he will never wince at letting
go the gold if it is to finance produc-
tion and bring an eventual profit to
the English pocket.

The quantity of purchaseable things
in Europe is increasing gradually be-
cause of this natural response of Eng-
lish finance to the law of supply and
demand. The money market here
and in Europe will be easy when and
if the English leaders of finance make
it so—unless the genius and law and
rule and method of our own financial
pilots change.

Retirement of a Real Sportsman.

CHRISTY MATHEWSON has occupied
too large a place in the minds and
emotions of New Yorkers to permit
his announcement of his retirement
from professional baseball to be
treated as an incident of merely cas-
ual personal interest.

If any follower of the national
sport were asked to name offhand
the man who most thoroughly repre-
sented its best traditions and its best
practices the chances are he would
respond with the name of MATHEW-
SON. To scores of thousands the
once great pitcher personifies all the
qualities which are sought in those
who play the game for the reward they
receive for their services.

Of MATHEWSON it is true that he
carried the standards of amateur
sport regulating conduct on the dia-
mond into professional baseball. In-
deed, many amateurs might study his
behavior with profit. He observed
the rules, he accepted decisions of
the umpires promptly and without
kicking, he refrained from that kind
of "hiding" his opponents which is
offensive. He never faltered through
pique or disappointment or jealousy
to give his best for his team, though
of course he never had reason to feel
jealous of any of his contemporaries.
He never tried to "hog" the game.

The qualities of character MATHEW-
SON displayed outside of his profes-
sional skill were widely recognized.
They built for him a reputation and
imposed on him duties not commonly
associated with the professional ath-
letes. He was called on to address
schools, clubs of boys, amateur sport-
ing organizations. He acquitted him-
self of these obligations with credit.
The simplicity and genuineness of his
disposition, his unaffected candor, his
natural devotion to clean living and
his high conception of right conduct
enabled him to impress the desirability
of many virtues and fine ideals
on many youngsters who might other-
wise have been misled by another
conception of "life."

A man with a record of his kind
has been a useful citizen and will
have the good wishes of all for his
future prosperity.

Prohibition has not diminished the
number of fools who rock the boat.

Federal Grand Jury may take up the
Elwell case—*Newspaper headline.*

We thought enough cooks were al-
ready engaged to spoil this hell broth.

A boy of eleven has arrived in New
York to write his impressions of the
city. Juveniles gifted with letters be-
yond their years abound on every side.
BARNIE, why did you introduce DAISY
ASHPOON to a world already sufficiently
troubled?

Literary men to gather at British
wedding—Tourists may see famous au-
thors—*Newspaper headline.*

Nonsense! No tourist would be so
rude as to have eyes for anybody ex-
cept the bride.

In other words, Madeline was so bad
she was innocuous.

Ohio!

What is that sound that strikes the ear?

What is that war whoop rising clear?

Ohio!

She takes the centre of the stage.

She takes the whole darned front page.

And how she hates it! Hear her rage—

Ohio!

From Hightstown to Maumee Bay,

Is now one long hip! hip! hurrah!

Ohio!

Completely takes the well, the bun!

One candidate will like the pun!

See Dayton with the Marston,

Ohio!

Virginia used to wear the bays.

Ohio!

Has quite eclipsed her nowadays.

Ohio!

Is not content one at a time

To have her sons picked. With sublime

Ambition she runs pairs! Some climb,

Ohio!

With chiefs picked from Ohio and—

Ohio!

What chance have other States with bland

Ohio?

She knocks them breathless with her pace.

She fades them both ways from the race.

Full (White) horse draws in any case,

Ohio!

There's only one way you can beat

Ohio!

There is but one sure way to treat

Ohio!

If you would e'er be President

Your ancestors should all be sent

To grow up under the main tent,

Ohio!

MADAM'S MIRROR.

NOTABLE WAR AND POST-WAR BOOKS

A Woman's Story of Dark Days in Petrograd.

In her *Intimate Letters From Petro-
grad*, published by E. P. Dutton & Co.,
Mrs. Crozier shows how far a country
can recede into barbarism in the short
space of eleven months. From May,
1917, to April, 1918, she witnessed three
revolutions, each one of which was to
have restored order, but which suc-
ceeded in adding to the existing chaos.
Mrs. Crozier evidently regards Kere-
nsky as Russia's evil genius. "I know
of no man," she says, "who has done
more to ruin his country." His genius
for inflammatory speechmaking and
his total incapacity for vigorous action
reduced the government to impotency
and paved the way to the anarchy of
Lenine and Trotzky.

Opposed to Kerezensky there was but
one man capable of saving Russia.
That man was Gen. Korniloff, for
whom Mrs. Crozier has the deepest
admiration. In one of her letters she
quotes a speech by Korniloff in which
the case for law and order against
muddledheaded internationalism is put
with the most convincing sincerity.
Unfortunately the allied press never
knew the truth about the Korniloff-
Kerezensky controversy until both had
disappeared under the wave of Bol-
shevism.

As the wife of an attaché at our
Embassy in Petrograd Mrs. Crozier
was naturally absorbed in the political
situation, but her letters are by no
means confined to a discussion of poli-
tics. We get intimate glimpses into the
problems of housekeeping, the
life of a drunken anarchist and the
thrill of receiving food parcels from
the West. The mere business of living
became at once so difficult and so ex-
citing that we wonder how Mrs. Cro-
zier could have endured the strain for
so long. Only when she and her hus-
band were detailed for forced labor
by the Soldiers Council did they de-
cide that it was time to leave. Need-
less to say that labor was never com-
pleted or even begun, but we can
imagine the anxious moments before
the escape into Sweden was finally
accomplished.

Vagabonding With a Purpose in Germany.

It would be interesting to know if
any eccentric bibliophile has ever seri-
ously attempted to collect a vagabond
library. It could be made elastic
enough to include much of the New
Testament, for in the eyes of the
Roman authorities St. Paul was little
more than a vagabond; the voyages
of Marco Polo, or even as high as
of Carl Baedeker. Or it could be
restricted so as to include only the
professional literary vagabonds. Ste-
venson's "Travels With a Donkey,"
Hilaire Belloc's "Path to Rome" and
the novels of George Borrow might
serve as a useful nucleus for such
a collection.

No writer of the present day is more
entitled to a corner in this mythical
library than E. A. M. FRANK. He
has vagabonded around the world, he
has tramped along the Andes and
since the armistice he has wandered
on foot through East Prussia, Poland
and Bavaria. In *Vagabonding Through
Changing Germany*, published by Har-
per's, the author tells us how, armed
with nothing more potent than a non-
committal letter from the "Hoover
crowd" in Paris, in which it was ap-
parently stated that he was not con-
nected with the Food Commission, he
penetrated into Germany and spent
several months satisfying his own pri-
vate curiosity. The ostensible object
of his wanderings was to study at
first hand the effect of the war on
German physique, but Mr. Frank was
equally interested in finding out the
German attitude toward the United
States, their feelings about the peace
treaty and a host of other irrelevant
details.

The first question that occurs to
the reader is "How did he manage
it?" Apparently Mr. Frank was
stoned with Coblenz with the Army
of Occupation, and finding that his
duties were gradually evaporating
into thin air, he suggested that he
be sent on a walking trip through un-
occupied Germany. The army seems
to have approved the suggestion, for
he was eventually demobilized in
France and left to his own devices.
Considering his past performances it
was morally certain that he would
be sent to the open road, and Germany
being out of bounds to all civilians
it was the obvious country for a vag-
abond to choose.

In one sense perhaps the author is
not an ideal vagabond. The real hun-
dred per cent. tramp wanders with no
other motive, while Mr. Frank's
Mr. Frank was often gathering mate-
rial for some wiseacre in the Peace
Conference. His book is stocked with
information on the price of food and
the variety of substitutes invented by
German restaurateurs. Sometimes in-
deed we feel that he is overanxious
to make out a case for the Germans.

He continually impresses by the
total absence of animosity to the
United States. "There were un-
doubtedly many," he says, "who delib-
erately sought to gain advantage by
wearing a mask of friendliness; but
there were fully as many who de-
clined to depart from their customary
politeness, whatever the provocation."
Some of those who travelled in Ger-
many before the war and who were
the author's hypothesis of customary
politeness, but there can be no ques-
tion that during the deliberations of
the Peace Conference Germany looked
upon every American as a potential
livesaver.

Evidently Mr. Frank was treated
very well, and as he spent most of his
time with postmen and very rarely
came in contact with officials we can
imagine that he saw the very best of
Germany. Particularly interesting are
his discussions with the Germans on
the well worn theme of who started
the war. Occasionally some liberal
minded peasant would go so far as to
assert that "the war was started by
circumstances" but for the most part
he found that it was due to the envy
and selfishness of England. Never
once could Mr. Frank get any Ger-
man to admit that the fatherland had
deliberately planned the onslaught of
1914. As for the Americans, "they are
a well meaning people, but they are
young and England and France have
led them temporarily astray, though
they have not succeeded in corrupting
their simple natures."

Another delusion that the Germans
always have cherished is that their
army never was defeated. From the
mouth of the Elbe to the mountains of
Bavaria this placid conviction of mil-

itary invincibility never faltered. We
know of only one article which tells
the truth about the breakdown of the
German army. It appeared in the
Zukunft early in 1918 and was sup-
posed to have been written by Max-
imilian Harden, the well known Social-
ist editor.